

سكدا و الأهل

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Established 1887

Australia	12 S.	Kenya	25 S.
Belgium	30 S.	Lebanon	35 S.
Denmark	35 S.	Luxembourg	35 S.
France	40 S.	Netherlands	35 S.
Germany	45 S.	Nigeria	35 S.
Greece	50 S.	Portugal	35 S.
Great Britain	55 S.	Spain	35 S.
India	60 S.	Sweden	35 S.
Italy	65 S.	Switzerland	35 S.
Japan	70 S.	Turkey	35 S.
South Korea	75 S.	U.S. Military	35 S.
Taiwan	80 S.	Yugoslavia	35 S.

Weather: PARIS: Friday, scattered clouds. Temp. 34-46 (50-55). Saturday, scattered clouds. Temp. 34-46 (50-55). Sunday, scattered clouds. Temp. 34-46 (50-55). NEW YORK: Friday, variable. Temp. 34-46 (50-55).

From Progress-1 Robot

Salyut-6 Crew Refuels In Orbit for First Time

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The two Soyuz-26 cosmonauts today refueled the jet and rocket engines of their Salyut-6 space laboratory. The first time a spacecraft had been refueled in space.

Cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko had been preparing for the transfer of the highly volatile fuel for the last 10 days since a robot supply capsule, Progress-1, docked with Salyut-6.

The Soviet news agency Tass said, "According to telemetric information and reports from the cosmonauts, the Salyut-6 refueling program has been completely carried out."

Mr. Grechko had to carry out a thorough inspection of fuel nozzles, tanks and lines before beginning the transfer of the liquid-oxygen-based rocket fuel.

Their effort gives the Salyut-6 space lab a new lease on life—and if the spacecraft's rockets are used to push it farther out into space it could considerably extend the normal 18-to-24 month orbital life of the lab.

"After preparatory operations, including control of the on-board systems of the station and the transport craft, checking of fueling pipes and automatic facilities, the crew began work in filling the fuel tanks of the station," Tass said.

The agency added that the Salyut-6 systems were all functioning normally and that both cosmonauts were in good shape after the difficult and dangerous refueling operation.

Small jet engines aboard the station keep the Salyut in correct balance and alignment to earth, while the larger rocket engines are used for major corrections of flight path and altitude.

Western experts said that the Russians began preparing for today's refueling operation years ago with a series of experiments on the effects of weightlessness on the flow of liquids.

Number of Records

The experts expect the Russians to try to set a number of records during the Salyut-6 mission.

The Salyut mission has already achieved the first docking of two manned space capsules with a single space lab, the first docking of a robot supply capsule and today's first space refueling operation.

Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko have been in space for 55 days—since their Dec. 10 launch—and have been aboard Salyut-6 for 14 days.

Western experts believe that they will surpass the Soviet manned spacecraft record of 63 days and may even try to top the U.S. record of 84 days.

The experts believe that it is the intention of Soviet space scientists to continually man the Salyut lab for at least a year. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

New Piece Of Satellite Is Located

Radiation Is 10 Times That of Other Debris

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 2 (UPI)—U.S. and Canadian scientists have found a fragment of the fallen nuclear-powered spy satellite which is emitting 10 times the radiation of other debris, a Canadian defense spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the fragment, measuring 10 inches by 8 inches by half an inch, was discovered yesterday near Fort St. John's, Northwest Territories, in the Yukon River valley. The fragment was 200 feet long, compared with 10 to 20 feet for other debris, which experts said posed little hazard to human life.

A lethal dose is about 500 rads. All the debris so far found from the spy satellite, which carried a nuclear-powered reactor, has been found in uninhabited regions.

The newly discovered fragment has been cordoned off. It is about 14 miles from Fort St. John's, which is situated near McLeod Bay, northwest of the frozen Great Slave Lake.

Debris Flown South

The 10-day search for debris from the satellite failed to find any traces of the potentially lethal reactor, carried by the satellite. Some of the debris recovered earlier was flown on northern Canada to Edmonton yesterday in lead-lined boxes under tight security for analysis by U.S. and Canadian scientists.

The scientists hope to find out how much of the satellite survived re-entry and whether parts of the reactor might be buried in the ice or on the soil. The satellite was carrying 110 pounds of potentially lethal enriched uranium fuel the small reactor.

NASA Sees Even Chance to Keep Skylab in Orbit for Future Use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The space agency said today there is an even chance that astronauts will be able to save the Skylab space station from uncontrolled disintegration in earth's atmosphere late in 1979.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that, contrary to some reports, there is no concern that the 84-ton, 118-foot assembly will return this year.

"The situation with Skylab is that it could come down in late 1979 or 1980 or thereafter," said Robert Alter, an engineer specializing in plans for the shuttle-Skylab mission.

Skylab, abandoned in 1974 after separately supporting three three-man crews in space for a total of 24 weeks, is in orbit 250 miles high.

Scientists expect increased solar radiation activity in the coming year or two to accelerate Skylab's descent. NASA has been planning for more than a year to try to send Skylab into a higher orbit. The plan now is to send two astronauts up on the space shuttle's third test flight in October, 1979.

The astronauts would guide a radio-controlled rocket unit to a docking with Skylab to push it into a higher orbit where it would stay for years. If it is too low to do that, the ship would be maneuvered to re-enter the earth's atmosphere over a remote ocean area.

"We have a 50-50 chance of getting up to time to do the docking," said William O'Donnell, senior NASA public affairs officer.

The space agency also is considering an attempt to try to activate small control rockets aboard Skylab to put the craft into a slow tumble, reducing the atmospheric drag.

On the assumption that Skylab's orbit can be raised, two aerospace companies are looking at ways it could be put to use as an orbiting platform supplied by shuttle flights.

Answers Critics in Speech

Carter, on TV, Says Canal Pacts Aid Security

By Ierence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—President Carter appealed directly to the U.S. people last night to support the ratification of the proposed Panama Canal treaties, which he described as the "highest national interest of the United States."

Addressing a national television audience from a chair beside a fire in the White House library, Mr. Carter offered a point-by-point rebuttal of the main objections raised by critics of the treaties.

Ratification, he contended, would strengthen the nation's security interests and its trade opportunities and "demonstrate that as a large and powerful nation we are able to deal fairly and honorably with a proud but smaller sovereign nation."

The signing of the draft treaties in September, Mr. Carter said, resulted in "a new sense of mutual trust and respect for America" among Latin American countries.

Disappointment Seen

"If the treaties should be rejected, this would be lost, and disappointment and despair among our good neighbors and traditional friends would be severe," he said.

Recalling that Theodore Roosevelt was president when the United States built the canal, Mr. Carter said that if Roosevelt were alive today he would endorse the treaties "because he could see the decision as one by which we are demonstrating the kind of great power we wish to be."

The President, in a 23-minute address, recounted the history of the building of the canal and the 14 years of negotiation, under two Democratic presidents and two Republican presidents, that led to the treaties.

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Carter said, the United States was determined that "our national security interests would be protected, that the canal would always be open, neutral and available to ships of all nations, that in time of need or emergency our ships would have the right to... priority passage through the canal, and that our military forces would have the permanent right to defend the canal."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Students from the National University in Managua, Nicaragua, line the fence around their campus as they face national guardsmen who earlier had hurled tear gas at them.

As National Strike Goes On

Protests Increase in Nicaragua

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Despite government assertions that a 10-day-old national strike is beginning to collapse, the protest movement against President Anastasio Somoza continued to gain momentum yesterday as popular support grew.

Although the strike was called jointly by labor and business leaders last week, the private sector had until now taken the initiative by shutting shops, offices and factories. But some businessmen who wanted to resume operations yesterday could not because their employees refused to work.

In the country's hospitals, resident doctors went on strike last week. Yesterday, the Federation of Health Workers ordered nurses and other personnel off their jobs, although emergency services continued.

Opponents of the government also have stepped up their propaganda activities in four districts of the capital. Several independent radio reporters, who were taken off the air by the government, have begun broadcasting news about the strike through loudspeakers from slum-area churches. A faction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a leftist guerrilla organization, also distributed pamphlets yesterday urging workers to join the strike.

The increased public participation in the movement to force Gen. Somoza's resignation has brought fears of violence. Although soldiers are already patrolling Managua, Gen. Somoza announced that troop reinforcements had been sent there and to Leon, where large anti-government demonstrations have been held daily this week.

Soares Gives Austerity Plan To Parliament, Calls for Unity

LISBON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Premier Mario Soares, appealing for national reconciliation, gave parliament today a 300-page legislative program based on the austerity that he said is needed to save democracy.

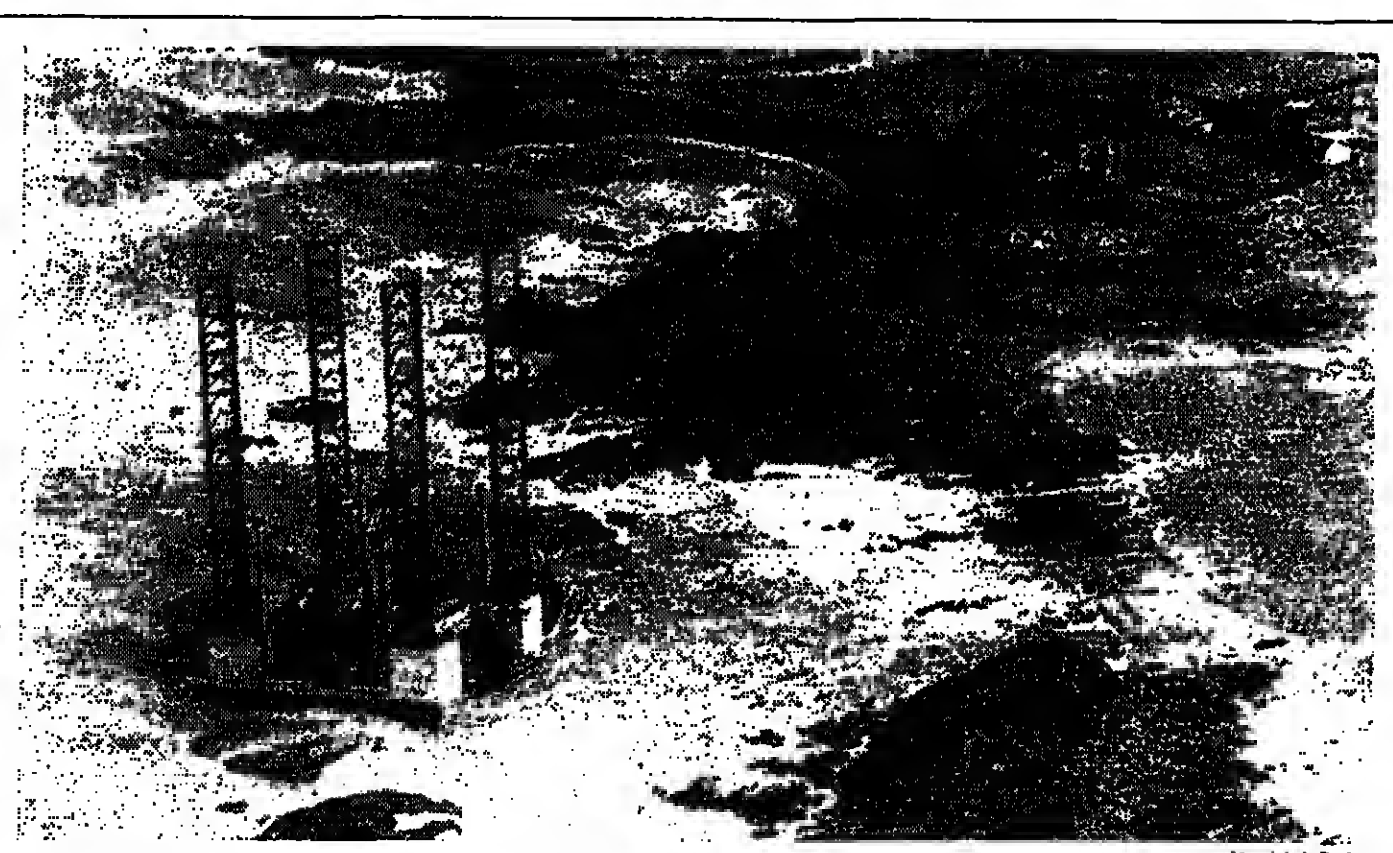
The program, if approved in a vote by the Assembly of the Republic scheduled for Feb. 11, would open the way for resumed negotiations on economic controls with the International Monetary Fund. Agreement with the IMF, in turn, would unlock \$900 million in Western emergency loans to help cover last year's payments deficit of \$1.3 billion.

Legislative endorsement of the program was predicted, since the Socialist-Conservative government sworn in Monday controls 143 votes in the 268-seat parliament. Mr. Soares's previous Socialist minority cabinet fell Dec. 8 when rightist and Communist opponents refused to accept his austerity proposals.

Few Details

In his speech, Mr. Soares gave few details of the austerity program, which was being released later. The Socialists previously called for limits on consumer spending, restrictions on imports through credit cards and tax increases, and steps to stop speculation against the escudo.

Mr. Soares said that the government would seek to limit wage increases to 20 per cent this year. This would be below last year's inflation rate of nearly 30 per cent, which he said showed "an important deceleration" in the last half of the year.



Aground after a storm on the coast of the Channel Island of Guernsey is the 19,000-ton Norwegian oil rig Orion.

30 Are Rescued After Oil Rig's Wild Ride in Channel

ST. PETER PORT, Guernsey, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Naval helicopters today rescued the last of the 30 crewmen from a 270-foot oil rig that broke loose in a storm in the English Channel and drifted aground a few hundred yards from shore on the Channel Island of Guernsey.

The 19,000-ton oil rig Orion, valued at \$10 million (\$19 million), was under tow when high winds and heavy seas parted the line to the German tug Zeeland. The rig, resting on a 7,500-ton pontoon, was being towed from Rotterdam to Brazil.

The line snapped 21 nautical miles northwest of Guernsey. The swaying rig, without independent power and with the crew aboard, ran out of control across Channel shipping lanes at six knots and more.

Naval helicopters flew within 50 yards of the grounded rig to which 24 crew members to safety late yesterday, and two more men scrambled ashore by land line at dawn. The weather worsened again and the helicopters were recalled to pluck the last four crewmen to safety.

Reports to MPs on Malta Talks

Owen Expects No Early End To Rhodesian Guerrilla War

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Foreign Secretary David Owen said today he sees no early end to the armed conflict in Rhodesia.

Reporting to Parliament on the talks that he and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, had in Malta this week with Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Mr. Owen said that "at present the necessary measure of compromise between the parties is lacking and tragically and regrettably, it appears inevitable that the armed struggle will for the present continue."

Mr. Owen returned here yesterday after three days of talks that produced no apparent agreement with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Mr. Young arrived here today.

"The British government," Mr. Owen said, "despite all the obvious difficulties, will continue to work with all the parties within the framework of the Anglo-U.S. initiative for a peaceful settlement."

Free, Impartial

Mr. Owen said the British government was prepared to accept the responsibility for bringing Rhodesia to independence following elections and is "resolutely committed" to ensuring that these elections will be free and impartial.

Concerning the discussions with the Patriotic Front, Mr. Owen said, "we achieved a much greater understanding of each others' positions and have agreed to consider the points made and to meet again at a time and place to be decided."

Mr. Owen said the purpose of the talks that he and Mr. Young had with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe was "the military and associated arrangements necessary to insure the transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia."

In response to Conservative party charges, he said, "I have made clear that the talks in Salisbury have made progress. Acceptance of one man, one vote was a major change in [Prime Minister] Ian Smith's position and was one of the central demands in the Anglo-U.S. initiative."

Mr. Nkomo, who arrived yesterday for a brief stopover on his way from Malta to Africa, described the talks with Mr. Owen and Mr. Young as "useful," and said that for the first time, they went seriously into the problems of transfer of power to a black majority government.

At a news conference, Mr. Nkomo described Mr. Young as a "very useful and a stabilizing factor."

Mr. Nkomo said that, in Malta, he did not discuss the "internal settlement" talks going on with moderate nationalist leaders in Salisbury.

"As far as we are concerned, those talks are irrelevant," Mr. Nkomo said.

Effort to End Impasse

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A black nationalist organization today submitted a new position paper in an effort to break the deadlock at the conference majority-rule settlement.

Conference sources said the paper, containing suggestions for constitutional arrangements under eventual black-majority rule, was submitted by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's faction of the African National Council.

The two-month-old conference has been stalled since Friday, with a nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Council, opposed to the proposals of the other two black delegates.

In addition to Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole, the conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Imperialist Plot Charged

PLO, Hard-Line Arab States Meet to Halt Sadat Initiative

ALGERIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne opened a summit meeting today of hard-line Arab leaders dedicated to upsetting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiatives in the Middle East.

Only four Arab states—Algeria, Libya, Syria and Southern Yemen—and the Palestine Liberation Organization took part. Iraq boycotted the summit and Libyan President Muammar Qadhafi announced that a "slight indisposition" prevented his attendance.

In an opening speech to the two-day summit, Mr. Boumedienne said that the hard-line countries were "determined to wreck the imperialist plot against the Arab world." He declared: "The Arab world is not disoriented against the Egyptian people, nor against the brother nation of Egypt. But we declare unequivocally that the policy of the Egyptian government is in total contradiction with decisions taken at previous Arab summit meetings... and violates the principle of Arab unanimity."

He referred particularly to the Arab summit in Khartoum following the 1967 war, at which the Arab leaders had pronounced their historic "three nos"—no to peace, no to negotiations and no to recognition of Israel.

The only chief of state present besides Mr. Boumedienne was Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad. Subordinate officials represented the other governments.

The PLO delegation was headed by Yasser Arafat.

The summit was preceded by a two-day meeting of foreign ministers, who reportedly drafted a charter and action program for the hard-line group.

Delegation sources said that some differences appeared among the participants during the preliminary discussions, particularly over an Algerian effort to link the struggle against Israel with the Algerian-backed guerrilla war against the Moroccan and Mauritania occupation of the former Spanish Sahara.

The official Algerian news agency declared that the summit's main aim was to "combat the conspiracy threatening the Arab world through the imperialist strategy executed by Sadat in the east and (Morocco's King) Hassan II in the west."

In a speech on Tuesday, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika said that Mr. Sadat's U.S.-backed approach to Israel and Morocco's guerrilla-supported attack on the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Sahara were "part of the same imperialist plot against the Arab nation."

Col. Qadhafi has tried to stay out of the Sahara dispute and has offered to mediate between Algeria and Morocco. There was speculation that Mr. Boumedienne's insistence on introducing the Sahara issue into the summit discussions may have led to the Libyan leader's "slight indisposition."

Sadat Starts 8-Nation Trip In Morocco

RABAT, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived today on the first stop of a 13-day tour of eight countries, including the United States, that marks a new phase of his peace initiative.

Mr. Sadat was met at Rabat Airport by Morocco's King Hassan II, one of the strongest backers of his peace initiatives with Israel. Mr. Sadat's stopover in Morocco was seen as a challenge to his hard-line Arab critics, who are currently meeting in Algiers.

The Egyptian President was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and parliament speaker Sayed Marei.

He will fly on to Washington tomorrow. After leaving the United States on Wednesday, he will visit Britain, West Germany, Austria, Romania, France and Italy.

King Hassan has consistently encouraged Mr. Sadat to keep talking with the Israelis when pressure was strongest from other Arab quarters to end the talks. He has called Mr. Sadat "the competent negotiator to defend the cause of the entire Arab people" and "the most qualified person" to discuss the Arab-Israeli problem.

Mr. Sadat said this morning on leaving Cairo: "I hope this trip will add some momentum to the progress of peace."

Israelis Go Home

He left less than 24 hours after Egypt and Israel adjourned their military talks, apparently without reaching agreement on Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Desert. The Israeli delegation, headed by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, flew back to Tel Aviv today.

Mr. Sadat and his wife were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Assad's Link

Sources said that Mr. Assad also disliked the stress on the Sahara conflict and feared that it could divert attention from the summit's main concern, the Middle East peace moves. The Syrian leader has had close relations with King Hassan since Morocco sent an armored brigade to help Syrian forces in the Golan Heights during the 1973 October war.

A spokesman for the summit said that the hard-line leaders were "determined to defend the rights of the Arab nation, and particularly the rights of the Palestinian people, against the world-wide conspiracy of American-Zionist imperialism to bulldoze them."

Mrs. Gandhi Puts Name on Party

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has announced that the new party she created last month would be named after her.

The announcement was made in a letter she wrote to the Chief Election Commission asking for recognition of her party so it could be allotted an election symbol.

A party spokesman said that Mrs. Gandhi has told the commission her party symbol is "Congress-1." Party General Secretary Bala Singh told newsmen, "the I stands for Indira."

If Left Wins Election

French Debate Presidential Crisis

PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The risk of a constitutional crisis if the left wins next month's French general election has become a major campaign issue.

The potential conflict between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a leftist majority in the National Assembly was stressed last week by the President.

In a campaign speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that Communist and Socialist plans for running the country would wreck the economy and bring France

into disrepute. He added that he would remain in office if the left wins, but could not block its plans.

By publicly declaring his support for the present coalition of Gaullists, centrist and Republicans, the President put himself in a potentially awkward situation.

Leftist Victory

In a few weeks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may be presiding over a Cabinet dedicated to implementing the very government program that he has decried, since

all opinion polls have for months pointed to leftist victory at the polls.

The President would then—for the first time in the 20-year history of the Fifth Republic—have to cope with a hostile majority in the National Assembly and a hostile Prime Minister.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac says that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "would be a prisoner in his own castle" until his term expired in 1981.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre raised the issue of a constitutional crisis during the national debate that followed the President's speech for the election, delivered in a Burgundy village.

Seizing on remarks by Socialist leader François Mitterrand about the inevitability of conflict between a president and a hostile parliament, Mr. Barre accused Mr. Mitterrand of seeking to change the constitutional organization of the Fifth Republic.

Barre Charge

Mr. Barre charged that the Socialists believed they would have to remove the President to force through the left's reform program of nationalization, redistribution of wealth and social improvements.

"They cannot put through their program without aiming at the summit. Therefore, that is what Mr. Mitterrand is doing," Mr. Barre said.

The inference was that the Socialists and Communists would make the President's position untenable, forcing him either to dissolve the National Assembly and call a new election or to resign.

Mr. Mitterrand immediately rejected the Prime Minister's charges as "contrived and dishonest."

"It is a classic rightist ploy at election time to try to scare the voters," the Socialist leader said.

Hostile Parliament

However, even allowing for distortions due to the heightened emotions of an election campaign, the issue of the President's role when faced with a hostile parliament may become a problem soon.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, shaped by Charles de Gaulle, makes the President the guarantor of the continuity of the government. However, it requires the government to seek parliamentary support to function effectively.

In his speech last week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that if the left won the election, he could not block the left's reform program because he would not have the constitutional means to do it.

At the same time, he promised that he would remain in office to protect the Constitution.

In the speech which provoked Mr. Barre's ire, Mr. Mitterrand urged voters not to deny the left their support merely to avoid causing difficulties between the President and National Assembly.

Mr. Mitterrand said that Frenchmen must realize that the President is not a monarch. He said that the President's role is to ensure the continuity of the state.

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Woman guerrilla of the Western Somali Liberation Front stands with an automatic rifle in this photo released by Somali Films Agency. Caption states the photo was taken recently near Harar, about 230 miles from Addis Ababa.

3 Islands Disputed

Chile Is Said to Ask Argentina To Curtail Force Near Border

By Karen DeYoung

SANTIAGO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Border tension between Chile and Argentina intensified yesterday as reports from Buenos Aires said that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has appealed to Argentina to reduce its troop mobilization in the disputed area.

Gen. Pinochet's letter to President Jorge Videla apparently referred to recent Argentine Navy maneuvers in the south Atlantic and combat exercises in southwest Patagonia near the Chilean border. An Argentine marine commando also reportedly has been moved to the navy base at Ushuaia, South America's southernmost city.

Ushuaia, in the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, lies on the northern coast of the Beagle Canal. An international arbitration panel ruled last May that the canal, which passes from the Atlantic to the Pacific between Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn and flows to the north of three small disputed islands belongs to Chile under an 1881 treaty between the two countries.

What makes the outcome of this dispute potentially important are oil reserves believed to lie under the sea near the islands.

Last week, Argentina rejected the decision on grounds it was based on an incorrect interpretation of the 1881 treaty. Britain, through which the decision was handed down under the provisions of the treaty, has reaffirmed its validity. The international court will remain in session, the British told both parties, until the decision is executed.

The dispute apparently will continue in a shaky stalemate until a second meeting between Gen. Videla and Gen. Pinochet that is unofficially scheduled for Monday.

While a possible war is rumored in both countries, it seems a remote possibility. One of the few ways the dispute could reach that

point, some observers believe, is if the two Presidents decide that a show of force is necessary to avoid personal and political humiliation. Their individual performances are under strong internal scrutiny within the military juntas they lead.

The outcome of rivalries between the two countries has served as a yardstick for national dignity for decades. Disputes along their joint border, which trails thousands of miles from the northern deserts, through the Andes and into the Antarctic Sea, are not uncommon.

Carter Says Canal Treaties Would Increase U.S. Security

(Continued from Page 1)

canal if it should ever be in danger.

"The new treaties meet all of these requirements," Mr. Carter said.

Right to Defense

Mr. Carter said that the United States would have the right to defend the canal against an armed attack or threat to the security of the canal or of ships going through it. This assurance, he said, is contained in the treaties and in the statement of understanding concluded last fall with the Panamanian leader, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Citing clauses in the treaties, Mr. Carter said: "It is obvious that we can take whatever military action is necessary to make sure that the canal always will remain open and safe."

But he described the treaties as "a much better option than sending out sons and grandsons to fight in the jungles of Panama."

"What we want is the permanent right to use the canal—and we can defend the right through these treaties—through real cooperation with Panama," Mr. Carter said.

Recalling a phrase used by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in his campaign for the Republican nomination in 1976, Mr. Carter noted that many people said of the canal: "We bought it, we paid for it, it's ours."

"I must repeat a very important point," Mr. Carter said. "We do not own the Panama Canal Zone—we have never had sovereignty over it. We have only had the right to use it."

Mr. Carter also rejected the argument that the pact would create a "power vacuum" in Latin America that the Soviet Union or other nations might attempt to fill. He said that the treaties would "do just the opposite."

"The treaties will increase our nation's influence in this hemisphere, will help to reduce any mistrust and disagreement and will remove a major source of anti-American feeling," the President said.

If a new sea-level canal is

Heavy Bombing Reported

Ethiopia Said to Start Ogaden Push

MOGADISHU, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Ethiopia has launched concerted air attacks against Somali forces, signaling a counteroffensive in the Ogaden Desert war. Western diplomatic sources said today.

They said that Ethiopia was flying Soviet-built Mig-21 and Mig-23 and U.S.-made F-5 jets.

Western and Arab ambassadors were told that the Somali government expected heavy bombing attacks against towns in northern Somalia, the sources said. They said that the airports were being bombed by Somali planes being flown by Cubans.

The sources added that Ethiopia, which had received many new aircraft from the Soviet Union in the last few months, had complete superiority in the air.

Strikes Near Harar

The sources said that the attacks began Tuesday night or yesterday morning. Ethiopian planes were hitting Somali positions near the main front east of the mountain city of Harar and south into the middle of the Ogaden Desert.

Ethiopian troops advanced out of Harar, their military headquarters in the region, and pushed five kilometers along the road to the east of the walled city, the sources said. This appeared to be the main thrust of the Ethiopian offensive.

The sources said that Somalia warned the airports today that Ethiopian aircraft were expected to attack the city of Hargeisa, capital of Somalia's northern region, and the Indian Ocean port of Berbera within 15 days. Berbera was a Soviet naval base until Somalia expelled all Soviet and Cuban military personnel.

Heavy Bombing

The sources said that Ethiopian planes hammered Somali positions in the rugged Doolia Valley and hilly areas between Harar and Jijiga, a town which is in Somali hands. They also bombed Bele Gape, a town on the road between Harar and Jijiga.

Feminist Refuses Blood

BERGEN, Norway, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Doctors had to wait for a female blood donor when a feminist patient refused to accept a man's blood for transfusion, a hospital here said yesterday.

8 Killed by Mine

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Eight Zambian security officers were killed and two were injured today when a mine exploded.

Thousands Hit By Russian Flu In East Europe

BELGRADE, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Russian flu has reached Eastern Europe, causing thousands of deaths and fevers.

Hungary appears hardest hit, with about 300,000 cases and at least four deaths. Romania has reported 55,000 cases and Yugoslavia about 40,000.

"The epidemic has not even reached its peak, which we expect around the middle of the month," a researcher at the Hungarian Institute for Epidemics said in Budapest.

Hospitals in Hungary and Romania have been closed to visitors to keep the virus from spreading.

500,000 Japan Cases

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—A flu epidemic in Japan has infected more than 500,000 persons, the Health Ministry said today.

Irish Cabinet Sets \$321-Million Budget

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tween Harar and Jijiga captured by Somali forces on Jan. 22.

The line of attack followed the main road leading from Harar across the Somali border at Tug Wajala and on to Hargeisa, the sources added.

The Ethiopian offensive had been expected for some time following a massive airlift of Soviet arms to help the Marxist regime of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam oust Somali-backed forces.

Moscow Discussion

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Premier Alexei Kosygin today discussed the situation on the Horn of Africa with Southern Yemen Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed Tass said.

Owen Expects No Early End To Rhodesian Guerrilla War

(Continued from Page 1)

ference participants include Mr. Smith and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Bishop Muzorewa has rejected a plan to have blacks vote for whites, and whites for whites, during majority rule as part of a deal under which 28 seats in a Parliament of 100 would be held by whites.

The other participants agree to the plan.

Bishop Muzorewa proposes a common voters' roll, which Mr. Smith has rejected because it would enable black voters to influence which whites would be in Parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa has said he would agree to separate voters' rolls if white parliamentary representation were limited to one-fifth.

The Stikholme delegation paper, submitted to provide a possible resolution of the impasse, suggests that to get into Parliament white candidates would need more than 51 per cent of the white vote. There would still be 28 white seats, as agreed by most of the conference participants.

Not Directly

Conference sources said the new suggestion does not address itself directly to Bishop Muzorewa's objections but serves to keep the talks going.

Today's meeting lasted an hour. Then the conference adjourned until Tuesday to give the delegates time to consider the new suggestion.

Bishop Muzorewa has been accused by his negotiating partners of having reneged on an agreement on the parliamentary representation issue. He has denied the charge.

8 Killed by Mine

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 2 (AP).—Eight Zambian security officers were killed and two were injured today when a mine exploded.

Thousands Hit By Russian Flu In East Europe

BELGRADE, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Russian flu has reached Eastern Europe, causing thousands of deaths and fevers.

Hungary appears hardest hit, with about 300,000 cases and at least four deaths. Romania has reported 55,000 cases and Yugoslavia about 40,000.

"The epidemic has not even reached its peak, which we expect around the middle of the month," a researcher at the Hungarian Institute for Epidemics said in Budapest.

Hospitals in Hungary and Romania have been closed to visitors to keep the virus from spreading.

500,000 Japan Cases

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Owen Is Attacked for Criticism Of Jewish Human-Rights Groups

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen was attacked today by two members of Parliament for his criticism of the tactics of Jewish human-rights groups.

Mr. Owen told the Zionist Federation here last night that, by concentrating almost exclusively on the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union, Jewish groups were limiting their effectiveness "and may even cause some resentment among those who are competing for public sympathy and support on behalf of equally deserving cases which do not involve Jews."

Labor member Gerald James, a campaigner for Soviet Jewry, said today: "Sadly, the foreign secretary has missed the point. Jewish individuals are prominent in all human-rights movements and especially those connected with dissident minorities of all kinds and faiths within the Soviet Union."

"All organizations, Jewish or non-Jewish, seeking the release of Jews from the Soviet Union must keep the campaign apart from other efforts to change conditions within the U.S.S.R., otherwise the Russians will no longer allow Jews out," he said.

An opposition Conservative member, Tim Sainsbury, said that he thought Mr. Owen's remarks were untrue. "Because you have a specific cause which you devote your time and energies to, it does not mean you don't care about or work for other causes," he said.

Spanish Orange Also Found Contaminated With Mercury

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2 (AP).—

A Spanish orange injected with mercury has been found in West Germany following the discovery of 14 tainted Israeli oranges in Europe. Responsibility for poisoning the oranges has been claimed by persons alleging to belong to a Palestinian guerrilla group.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted today by the Israeli news agency Iddin as saying the alleged poisoning of Israeli fruit was "barbarism unparalleled in human history."

Iddin quoted Mr. Begin as saying it was "horrible that attempts are made to harm Israel's economy" by injuring Dutch and German children.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has denied that any Palestinians were involved in the poisoning. The West German and Dutch governments received letters signed "The Arab Revolutionary Army Palestinian Commando," which claimed responsibility for the poisoning of the oranges.

"Israel will not agree to a state going up beside it under the control of orange-poisoners," Mr. Begin was quoted as saying.

Thousands of Arabs from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip handle Israel's export oranges, from picking to loading aboard ships.

Meanwhile, Dutch and West

German officials reported that poisoned oranges of non-Israeli origin had been detected in widespread checking of imported fruit shipments.

In both cases, the fruit had been injected with mercury droplets the same method used to sabotage some European shipments of Israeli oranges.

Officials in the West German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg said their search had turned up a Spanish orange contaminated by mercury injections. And the Dutch also said that a mercury-injected orange from non-Israeli fruit stocks had been found in the south of the country.

A health ministry spokesman said the orange was thought to be Spanish.

Doubt Is Voiced

In The Hague, a Health Ministry spokesman said the discovery of contaminated non-Israeli fruit now made it "doubtful" that Palestinian terrorists were behind the sabotage.

Israeli investigators in Belgium visited a company that is the exclusive importer of Jaffa oranges for the Liege area. The visit followed Belgian reports that the company last week supplied 13 tons of Israeli oranges—some containing mercury contamination—by a supermarket in the south of the Netherlands, where five children were subsequently hospitalized for stomach pumping after eating some of the fruit.

Belgian sources said the company brought in the oranges via Antwerp.

While the five Dutch children, who have recovered, are the only known victims to date, health officials in several parts of Europe intensified checks.

Denial Issued

In Algiers, Zuhair Mohsen, chief spokesman of the PLO, said today that the PLO had nothing to do with the mercury poisoning.

"Such practices are not in the tradition of the Palestine revolution," Mr. Mohsen said.

Israeli officials in Tel Aviv said that only four to six pounds of oranges were tampered with and expressed hope that the contamination scare was subsiding.

"The question is how long public health will be affected," Foreign Ministry spokesman Ben-Ami said.

He said, "You may be sure that security measures will be taken" to protect Israeli agricultural exports. He would not elaborate.

Israel exported \$185 million worth of oranges last year.

Spain Moves To Repeal Adultery Law

MADRID, Feb. 2 (Reuters).

The lower house of the Spanish parliament has passed a measure under which adultery and concubinage no longer would be crimes.

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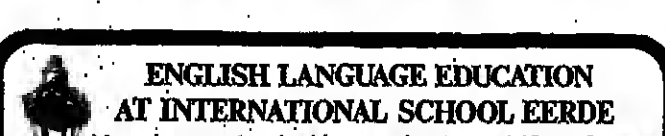
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May 5, September 8 and December 8.

According to U.S. Probers

Park Is Said to Have Listed Phony Payoffs

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Feb. 2 (AP)—Tong-sun Park has told Justice Department investigators that his own lists of cash gifts to members of Congress include many transactions that never took place, U.S. officials said today.

They said that during 17 days of questioning that ended here yesterday, Mr. Park asserted on many occasions that he had listed questions he had never actually given.

On the basis of a series of polygraph examinations administered to Mr. Park, the investigators believe he told the truth and that he had listed phony contributions to serve his own purposes.

There are a significant number of entries which are fictitious.

ous," said a U.S. official familiar with the polygraph results. The transactions never occurred. The who's thing was fabricated."

Mr. Park did not know personally some of the persons whose names were on the lists, the official said.

Bribery, Fraud

On the other hand, officials described Mr. Park's testimony here as strengthening the case against former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., who was indicted in October on charges of bribery, fraud and conspiracy, and accused of receiving payoffs from Mr. Park.

They said Mr. Park added considerable detail concerning alleged cash payoffs to Mr. Hanna which had been known about only generally before.

Mr. Park was questioned in-

tensively here about a large volume of documents taken from his former residence in Washington and elsewhere. They included ledgers recording sums of money and names of congressmen, diaries describing certain transactions, and a variety of lists of alleged gifts made by Mr. Park.

On the basis of Mr. Park's explanation of the documents, the investigators concluded that the information contained in the ledgers and diaries were generally accurate and mutually supporting, but that the lists frequently contained false accounts.

Names, Affiliations

The lists, including one obtained from Mr. Park by a U.S. customs agent in Anchorage, Alaska, included the names of members of Congress, their home states and political affiliations, their committee assignments, and observations recorded by Mr. Park.

The officials declined to say what explanation Mr. Park gave for having listed fictitious transactions.

It was believed that Mr. Park may have falsified accounts in order to exaggerate his dealings with congressmen and give an inflated version of the amount of money he was spending to influence Congress on South Korea's behalf.

Much of the money Mr. Park disbursed came from fees he received as agent for rice sales from U.S. producers to South Korea. He had been designated an agent for those deals by the government in Seoul. The indictment of Mr. Park charges that he acted as an agent of the government in attempting to influence Congress.

Throwing Light

The officials said Mr. Park's testimony was valuable in throwing light on reported cash payments to Mr. Hanna.

Before the questioning here, they said, there was detailed knowledge only of payments by checks made to the former California congressman.

Mr. Park is expected to testify in Washington on March 20. Mr. Park was given immunity from criminal prosecution in exchange for his testimony here and in court cases in the United States.

Rain Inundates Turkey

ISTANBUL, Feb. 2 (AP)—Three days of heavy rains over a large area of western Turkey have inundated some sections of Yumir and damaged citrus crops in other provinces, the Anadolu News reported today.



RARE BIRDS—Six women were among the 35 new astronauts welcomed Monday by NASA officials at Johnson Space Center in Houston. The six, left to right, Rhea Seddon, Anna Fisher, Judith Resnik, Shannon Lucid, Sally Ride and Kathryn Sullivan, will undergo two years of training flights on Space Shuttle (model in foreground) after their training.

India Students Protest Shah Visit

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Police dispersed about 100 Palestinian, Iranian and Indian students today when they tried to disrupt the motorcade of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran from the New Delhi airport to the presidential palace.

The Shah, accompanied by Empress Farah and Iranian officials, arrived for a four-day state visit.

Witnesses said that police charged and beat several students as they chanted slogans condemning the Shah. They said that one student jumped on a car following the Shah's and was pulled down by security men.

Later, seven Iranian and Palestinian students, donning red masks, marched through the streets shouting "Shah is a butcher, Shah is a murderer." Two days ago, Indian officials told

Dramatic and Palestinian students in Indian universities that they would be deported if they held hostile demonstrations against the Shah.

Benzene Exposure To Be Limited by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The government is acting to limit the exposure of workers to benzene, a chemical widely used in industry and that has been linked to leukemia.

A safety standard, to take effect March 3, will limit exposure to one part of benzene in a million parts of air, Dr. Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor, said today. The chemical is used in the manufacture of detergents, plastics, resins, disinfectants, pesticides, solvents and paint removers.

Obituaries

Leonard Feeney, 80, Jesuit Ousted for Salvation Views

AYER, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Rev. Leonard Feeney, 80, a Jesuit priest who was excommunicated for nearly 20 years for preaching that there was no salvation outside the Roman Catholic Church, died here Monday.

Father Feeney was excommunicated in 1953 but the excommunication was removed on Nov. 23, 1972, through the efforts of Archbishop Humberto Cardinal Medeiros of Boston and with the approval of Pope Paul VI.

Father Feeney suffered from Parkinson's disease and a chronic heart ailment and he made few public appearances in recent years.

As far as is known, he never recanted his position that there was no salvation outside the church, a position repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in this century.

He was spiritual director of St. Benedict's Center, a lay organization for students in Cambridge. After his priestly functions were removed, Father Feeney continued activities at the center.

He appointed himself superior of what he called "a little American Catholic religious order called the Slaves of the Immaculate Heart of Mary."

His followers were known as "Feeneyites" and dressed in white shirts and black suits or dresses.

They traveled the country preaching their beliefs and selling literature and books written by Father Feeney, an author and poet.

In 1953, Father Feeney sold the Cambridge property and moved his group to the Still River section of Harvard, o-

town 30 miles west of Boston. His followers operate a 150-acre communal farm there.

Harrison Forman

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Harrison Forman, 74, an aviator, explorer, photographer and war correspondent, died of a heart ailment Tuesday.

Mr. Forman was an early white visitor to Tibet which he described in dispatches to the New York American. He covered the Chinese-Japanese conflict in the late 1930s as a cameraman for the "March of Time" newsreel service, and reported for The New York Times on the advance of the Japanese forces in Asia. After World War II, he wrote books on China, Africa and photography and ran a travel agency.

Mr. Forman, who was born in Milwaukee in 1904, studied art in the early 1920s and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, where he studied Oriental languages in 1929.

He went to China in the 1930s, where he sold U.S. aircraft and trained pilots. While in western China, Mr. Forman was lured by tales of a mountain in Tibet that was higher than Everest.



The Rev. Leonard J. Feeney

He set off with two companions to find the mountain, but the companions were killed by bandits en route. Although he did not find the mountain, he toured Tibet. His accounts of the territory included the sociology of a people then largely unknown to the world.

Margaret Bradley

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2 (AP)—Margaret Bradley, 83, who donated her \$11-million collection of 20th-century art to the Milwaukee Art Center, died Tuesday in Naples, Fla.

Polanski Goes to Paris Home; French Law Bars Extradition

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Film director Roman Polanski arrived here today after failing to appear for sentencing by a California court for his admitted unlawful sexual relations with a 13-year-old girl.

Mr. Polanski, 44, arrived here after an overnight stop in London.

"I have no statement to make at this time to anyone," he said in reply to calls to his Paris apartment.

Later, he told the British Broadcasting Corp., "I have been tortured by this for a year and that's enough."

Cannot Be Extradited

Mr. Polanski is a French citizen. A spokesman for the Justice Ministry here today reaffirmed that French citizens cannot be extradited from France.

He added that French law provided for a foreign country to transmit the details of a case against a wanted French citizen and that French authorities then could decide to try the case. He said that he had no indication of any such move in the Polanski case.

Mr. Polanski's friends in Paris

described him as exhausted by the 42 days of psychiatric tests he underwent on court order at a California state prison. They quoted him as saying of his stay, "It was hell."

Mr. Polanski was due in court yesterday to receive his sentence, which could have been a maximum of 50 years in jail, when he boarded a British Airways flight to London.

His friends said that he planned to stay in Paris for several days but that he would not attend the presentation Saturday of the César awards, the French equivalent of the Hollywood Oscar.

Mr. Polanski's latest film, "The Tenant," is an official French entry in the Cannes Film Festival to be held in the spring.

Japan Trawler Fined

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The captain and fishing master of a Japanese trawler were fined \$41,000 today for poaching in New Zealand waters.

Vietnam Claims 30 Casualties Caused by Cambodian Shells

BANGKOK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Cambodian gunners have shelled two Vietnamese border towns and Vietnamese forces "put out of action" 300 Cambodian troops in the frontier war, the official Vietnamese radio claimed yesterday.

The broadcast said that Cambodia on Tuesday had fired 37 artillery shells into the provincial capital of Tay Ninh Province, 50 miles west of Saigon.

The shelling reportedly killed or wounded 30 civilians, including a family of six.

Beasts Shelled

The radio also reported Cambodian shelling of the town of Chan Doc, south of Tay Ninh, and the shelling Tuesday of Vietnamese fishing boats by Cambodian gunboats off the southwestern coast of Vietnam.

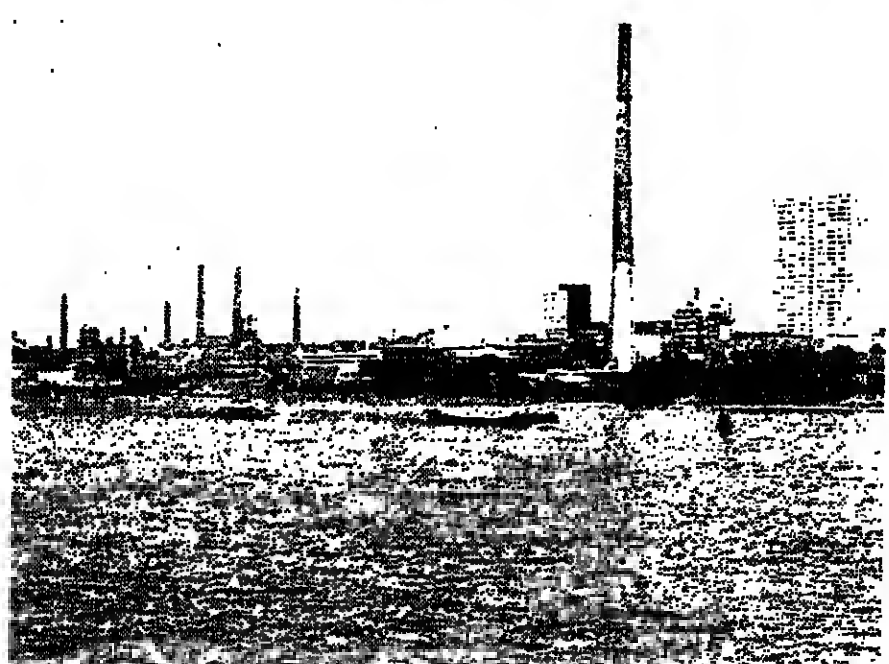
Progress Hops Faster Than Houston Toad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Rapid suburban expansion of Houston threatens the habitat of the Houston toad, the government has announced. Officials said that 1,000 to 1,500 Houston toads—listed as endangered in 1970—live in central and southwestern Texas.

Scientists will determine later whether the toad still uses five areas in the Houston suburbs that could be named "critical habitat." Critical habitat means that no federal agency can fund or authorize an activity that would adversely affect endangered species in those areas.

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DANCE IN BRUSSELS

An Autobiographical Look at Béjart

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Maurice Béjart's new version of "Gaieté Parisienne" is by of itself, if not entirely accurate, count the 100th work staged by his Ballet of the 20th Century, and he uses Offenbach as the musical platform for an antic and ironic, affectionate and autobiographical look at himself and the world of dance.

There is a proliferation of overlapping themes—classical dance and his own departures from it, a love-hate relationship with Paris, enchantment with the music of Offenbach and an idealized Parisian street life set against the pomp, decline and collapse of the Second Empire. Marianne, the symbol of Republican France, and a severely autocratic ballet

instructor, Napoleon III and Offenbach himself, ballerinas and hussars are a few in the long parade of historical and mythical characters.

The curtain goes up on a baby's crib alone on stage in front of Thierry Bosquet's recreation of the overwhelmingly ornate decoration of the Paris Opéra Foyer de la Danse. Six male dancers enter one at a time in practice clothes, each does a short variation in styles ranging from classical to Béjartian-like transformations of the faeries of "Sleeping Beauty," bringing the newborn the gift of dance.

Carabosse (the dancing teacher) rushes in, not exactly with a curse, but with the stern injunction that Paris is not a playground and dance is not a gift, but hard work and sweat. Out of the crib climbs the bewildered

Sim, the neophyte, to be alternately beguiled by the joys of Paris, seduced by the heroic vulgarity of Hausmann's Paris, and commended to the heroic idealism of the dance studio.

Offenbach shows up carrying his cello and sets the game musically. In motion, occasionally bursting into a wild 18th-century dance with many brilliant by Michel Van Hoëcke. He enumerates his popular operettas in counterpoint with the dancing teacher (Mathé Souverbie, in black dress, black hair, black eyes and a bizarre Russian accent) enumerating the classical positions and steps. In the end, the marionette of the dance studio is as sympathetic a figure as the composer.

Ideas unrelated except in Béjart's nostalgia crowd each other, as do dance ideas—spoof ensembles, some straightforward ro-

mantic variations elegantly danced by Catherine Varnell and Lucienne Savignano, and a clever comic turn growing from Béjart's awkward struggles with the fifth position—tossed off with precarious virtuosity by Victor Ullate.

Manuel Rosenthal, who conducted this affectionately irreverent orchestration of Offenbach numbers for Massine almost 40 years ago, rejigged it a bit for Béjart and came to conduct—authoritatively, to be sure, but with help from the house orchestra that was more raucous than sparkling.

Other Work

The other main work on this program is Béjart's recent production of "Petrushka," with the principal role being shared for this series of performances by the Russian Vladimir Vasiliev and Béjart's leading male dancer, Jorge Donn.

This "Petrushka" is, of course, not like anybody else's although Fokine and Benois are in the distant background. It is "Petrushka" as one removes, a kind of psychoanalytical gloss seen from the reverse side of the story of the humanized puppet.

The place is still Russia, but a stylized Soviet paradise of dancing youths rather than folkloric Cossack Russia. A young man separates from his girl and male companion to enter a demonic magician's fairground Kremlin,



Micha Van Hoëcke as Offenbach in "Gaieté Parisienne."

a labyrinth of mirrors where he encounters the masks of Petruska, the Moor and the Ballerina. He emerges paranoid and confused in identity, suspicious of both girl and friend. Altered, he becomes a puppet-like captive of the magician.

Vasiliev, boyish and airborne, and Donn, powerful and somber, brought quite different qualities to the Petruska figure, and they were splendidly seconded by Katalin Csarony and Rita Poelvoorde as the girl and Ivan Marko as the friend.

On the night Vasiliev danced "Petrushka," Donn paired with Ekaterina Maximova in the pas de deux from Béjart's "Romeo and Juliet." Maximova, radiantly virginal, seemed entirely at home in the strenuous lyrical situations of this Béjartian tour de force.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Cello folk singer Alan Stivell is at the Pavillon de Paris Feb. 3 at 8 p.m.; Tim Turner on Feb. 5 and Frank Zappa Feb. 6, 7 and 9. Barbara opens at the Olympia Feb. 6 replacing Charles Aznavour. There will be jazz at The Stadium with Bernard Lubet Feb. 7, Bobby Fox and Mal Waldron Feb. 8 and Waldron again on Feb. 9. Major Holley and the Michel Amon band at the Follies Bar in the Hotel Meridien, with Carri Smith coming in next week as harmonica man. Suggs: Blue at the Vieille Grille.

The South American group Los Jaives will perform Feb. 4 at 8:30 p.m. in the southern Paris suburb of Antony for the benefit of the French League against Cancer.

The Golden Gate Quartet touring France, will be in Roubaix Feb. 4 at the Salle du Café; in Arras Feb. 6 at 11:30; in Nancy Feb. 7 at 11:30; in Paris Feb. 8 at 11:30; in Strasbourg Feb. 10 at the Théâtre.

AMSTERDAM—Status Q will be featured at the JAA Eindhoven Feb. 4 at 7 p.m. at 8:30 p.m.

The group Mombasa is in Liège Feb. 7 in a jazz and blues festival at the Outremeur Court Hall and in Amsterdam Feb. 8 at the BIM House.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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THEATER IN PARIS: Three Hours of Handke Seem Longer

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Peter Handke's "Les Gens Décroissants" (The People Who are Getting Smaller) requires more than three hours to perform. It begins at 8:30 and runs—with a slight pause but no intermission—until nearly midnight. It seems longer.

Claude Régy, often an inventive director, is intent on selling Handke in France. Not long ago he mounted an all-star, stylish production of the Austrian writer's incomprehensible script "La Chevalerie sur le Lac de Constance," at the Espace Cardin. Neither big names—Jeanne Moreau, Delphine Seyrig, Gérard Depardieu and Michel Lonsdale were the cast—nor snob appeal could draw audiences.

Now he mistakenly believes that La Maison de la Culture de Nanterre is the place for Handke, and he has persuaded Depardieu, established as a leading man in films, to join him in the enterprise, all to no avail. The interminable evening is colorless, uninspired and oppressive.

In vague outline it recalls the

past expressionistic work of Toller and Hasenklöver, though it has none of their theatrical skill. The listing of the figures in such plays used to read something like this: A Capitalist, His Confidant, His Wife, An Enemy, Another Enemy, A Third Enemy, A Test, A Police Officer, A Judge, A Hangman—so that one had a fair idea as to what was in store.

Handke has left out the policeman, judge and hangman, thus depriving his script of varied action. And he has sought to "humanize" the stencils, but he fails at characterization as he fails at generalization. There is no more dramatic technique discernible in the maneuvering than there is in the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

One waits for a flash of originality, the glint of a fresh idea, but Handke has nothing new to say despite his compulsive determination to say it. Sick society, disorder, the crumbling of traditions are the stale materials which he sets before the audience in a nonstop wrangle, wit, irony, humor are conspicuous by their absence. Or, if eloquence, there is nothing.

The result is tiresome talk masquerading as thought. Depardieu as the ruthless Babitt mounds the depressing babble manfully, though sartorially he lacks the millionaire equipment of the expressionistic satires. An-



Yves Navarre playwright.

other familiar screen face, Jean-Luc Bideau, is on hand, relegated to whimpering a scene at about 10:45.

"Les Dernières Clientes" (at the Studio des Champs-Élysées) is a "gay" play. The scene is a sauna parlor frequented exclusively by male homosexuals. Yet, despite its setting and subject, it trades

neither in the sensational nor in the salacious. It is not a sniggering farce, but a serious, honest consideration of types from a world long excluded from society and until lately, from frank, intelligent discussion.

The bath's habitués are drawn from various classes. There are a bank teller, whose effeminacy is permitted full range in the parlor's confines; a Canadian who stalks about in a peignoir; a handsome Tunisian; the muscular proprietor; a paterfamilias, already a grandfather, who simply likes the relaxing atmosphere of the place.

A collection of minor dramas compose the action. An abandoned man comes to face his ex-lover and is again spurned, and the elderly client collapses in the steam room. At one point there is a revealing symposium on the theme that preoccupies the assembled.

The author, Yves Navarre, has devised it in a single, lengthy

act, and it is sufficiently varied to hold attention throughout. It is certainly provocative and interesting, a rare feat. It is what is known as an "intellectual" play, but rather a sort of documentary recording, illustrating phase of human experience. I conclude by inference rather than by emphasis—that it is homosexual is a man with extra problem.

Louis Thierry's staging is a capable, but perhaps more brilliant discretion would have provided the script sharper for it is acted by a nonstar company, and while, on the whole, it is competent, the presence of star or two would have not been amiss. There are, however, several excellent performances, notably those by André Oumane, as the Canadian, reminded about his past by Michel Fort as the establishment's manager by Georges Page-Bernard, as a flibbertigibbet, and by Said Anis, as the hospital orderly in Tunis.

ART IN BRUSSELS

Timothy Hennessy, Variations on the Venice Garden. Alexandra Monetti Gallery, 154 Chausseée de Charleroi, Brussels, to Feb. 20.

This show transforms a gallery into a garden, filling the rooms with tall cypress trees, foliage-patterned chairs and tables, a lawn in the four squares with center circle of a Mandala, Eastern symbol for the universe, a background of classical statues and formal trimmed hedges. The trees are painted wood cutouts standing upright with three opened sections, folding flat for packing. The lawn is a handmade piece of plain carpet painted in soft greens and blues. The hedges and statues are painted images on cotton sheets hung from ceiling to floor all around the walls. American artist Timothy Hen-

nessy has recreated in artifice form the real Italian garden cultivates at home in Venice where flowers have been eliminated and replaced by banners sated with patterns in vivid colors, treated with a special dusting process to withstand elements and hung on flagpoles the formal greenery. Fanned-wood, totem-style sign bring a touch of the primitive his classical formal garden, so times draped in tapers turn into robes and wearing masks. It is part landscape part pattern art, lends itself theater-setting happenings as the open-air "ceremony of client ritual." Hennessy plans hold on the wide piazza in front of the pillared Brussels O. House using his banners, and figures together with trees and fireworks.

—RONA DOBS

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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مركز اعمه الامم

**EEC Output
Drops 0.3%
During Month****W. German Production
Registers Gain of 1.5%**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted November index of industrial production in the European Economic Community declined 0.3 per cent from October and was off 2.3 per cent in a year, Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, reported today.

The November index, which is preliminary, stood at 118.2 (1970 equals 100), compared with 118.5 in October and 118.9 in November, 1976, Eurostat said.

The decline in production in November was "very marked" in West Germany and in the Netherlands, Eurostat noted, while increases were recorded in France, Denmark and Luxembourg.

Eurostat said that for the first time in several months there was evidence of a slight upturn in production of intermediate goods. The November index rose 0.5 per cent to 117.1 on a seasonally adjusted basis from 116.6 in October but fell 4.5 per cent from the year-earlier index of 120.5. The October index was revised upward from an earlier reported 114.9.

Indexes for consumer goods production indicate a certain degree of stabilization, Eurostat said. The preliminary November index was off 0.4 per cent to 122.4 from a revised October index of 122.9 and off 0.3 per cent from 123.3 a year earlier.

The production index for the capital goods industry stood at 121.5 in November, down 0.7 per cent from a revised 121.3 in October and off 0.5 per cent from 122.1 in November, 1976, Eurostat said.

The index, which is based on 770 equals 100, was at 117 in December, compared with 115 in November and 114 in December, 1976.

The ministry said the index rose 2 per cent in the November-December period from the September-October period, and was up 3 per cent from the year-earlier period.

Production in the manufacturing sector also rose 3 per cent in the November-December period from the like 1976 period, the ministry said.

**Danish Tax Move
To Be Challenged
By Big Oil Firms**

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Denmark's attempt to increase the amount of 1978 taxable income for international oil companies will be challenged in the courts, spokesmen for the firms said today.

Four oil companies—Tesco, Chevron, British Petroleum and Esso—have been assessed an additional \$48 million.

Tesco's director, Peter Petersen, told newsmen that "according to my best reckoning, we cannot be expected to pay such an amount. The increase indicates ignorance of the oil business." He added that the increase amounted to 15 per cent of gross earnings.

BP director Erik Tønning said the figures cannot be defended. "The whole thing has been created as a needle in the eye," he said. The increase would cost BP 17 million kroner in extra tax.

Dansk Esso issued a statement that the company's relations with the mother company were on a business basis and transactions were reported regularly to the Danish authorities as well as such international organizations as the European Economic Community and the International Energy Agency.

Taxation Minister Jen Kampmann said the tax authorities would have been criticized if they had not acted after advice from government lawyers.

The government moved against the oil companies after a long political campaign by left wingers who alleged that the multinational firms were evading taxation. The authorities have also been conducting a campaign to find misused resources held by corporations and individuals.

The Danish press speculated that the action against the oil companies would be followed by legislation of the tax position of other 140 multinational companies operating in Denmark.

IMF Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund sold \$24,800 ounces of gold at a common price of \$175 an ounce yesterday. It was the highest price the IMF ever has reached for gold auctioned at market-related prices.

French Trade Idea Gains Ground

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The idea of "organized free trade," a loosely defined concept first proposed last year by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, appears to be gaining ground in practice despite having been rejected in principle by the leaders of all other major industrialized nations.

Although the French never officially defined the concept, first floated by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the May, 1977, London economic summit, French officials say the idea is a system of agreements aimed at securing orderly trade growth by curbing "disruptive" or "unfair" imports, principally from low-wage developing countries or Communist nations, that are allegedly threatening the viability of entire sectors of industry in the West.

In a speech last July to the French-American Chamber of Commerce, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the liberalization concepts of the 1960s "are no longer sufficient to ensure an harmonious development of world trade."

These concepts, which center on progressive reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers and on special concessions to aid the flow of manufactured goods from developing countries to the rich markets of the West, are central to the "final phase" of negotiations aimed at a new round of trade liberalization that just got underway in Geneva.

But, the same nations that are spearheading the Geneva talks are simultaneously implementing extensive procedures aimed at checking the growth of trade in a mounting range of products.

These measures do not constitute protectionism in the traditional sense and most do not violate the "trade pledge" that major nations have agreed to under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But they certainly represent a distinct drift away from liberalism.

The wave of recent measures that suggest a shift toward "organized free trade" involve tax-

tion, steel, television sets, autos and various raw materials.

According to officials at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, world textile trade totaled about \$50 billion in 1977, or around 5 per cent of total world trade volume. Trade in steel accounted for about \$44 billion last year, or around 4.5 per cent of global trade. Thus, taking into consideration the various other goods affected, probably in excess of 10 per cent of total trade is currently governed by "organized" measures rather than left to free market forces.

The extensive arrangements worked out by the United States, the Common Market and other nations to curb the "disruptive" elements of textile and steel imports into their markets differ from traditional protectionist measures in at least two ways.

One is on threatened domestic industries, and thus employment, rather than to improve balance of payments positions. As such, the measures do not violate the OECD "trade pledge" under which major nations have promised not to attempt to achieve self-related payments deficits by restricting imports of other goods.

The second was imposed only after consultations with exporting nations. While the exporters have not liked the curbs, they have in most cases given their approval, thus making the controls "voluntary" because the importers have convinced them that domestic political pressures would require even more drastic and arbitrary measures if agreed settlements could not be reached.

The French advocates of "organized free trade" do not, in fact, favor bilateral accords. Mr. Barre, for instance, said that while self-limitation agreements are preferable to unilateral import quotas, "they could lead to market sharing and open the way to a cartelization of world trade."

Critics of the "organized free trade" proposal contend that multilateral accords do exactly the same thing—perhaps even more effectively. "Organized free trade," they say, is just a misleading phrase for "organized protectionism."

Swiss, West German Banks Unload**French Franc Slumps in Heavy Selling**

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The French franc was under heavy selling pressure particularly from Swiss and West German banks, for the second consecutive session on the foreign exchange market today.

The Bank of France sold about \$120 million to support its currency, according to a reliable estimate.

Against the French fund, the

dollar surged to an interday high of 44.925 francs before settling back to 44.890 francs, up 8.55 centimes, or 1.4 per cent from late yesterday.

Over the last two days, the U.S. currency has risen by 9.77 centimes, or 2.1 per cent, to its highest level against the French currency in two months.

The French franc also depreciated sharply against almost all major currencies, including the

deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Dealers said rate movements were dramatically sharp and swift, signaling the volatility of the French currency at the moment. Volume was heavy, not only due to start sales of the franc but also because of many commercial customers trying to cover their exposure in the French currency.

"The pressure has always been on the French franc," anticipated the March general election in which the left has a chance of making further inroads, one dealer said. "It was bound to happen," said another.

Some confusion was still expressed as to the direct cause of the franc's extremely fast decline, in the absence of any new developments.

"Probably, one big order late yesterday triggered it off" and once it gained momentum, the franc's decline accelerated, a trader explained. Market sources pointed to some of the large West German and Swiss banks as being key influences in the market yesterday and today heavily selling French francs.

Elsewhere, the dollar firmed at the opening in Europe but then drifted back against the main trading currencies. The U.S. fund retreated further on selling from the United States and finished marginally lower on the day.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar dropped to 2.1067, down 50 points from late yesterday. It lost 60 points against the Swiss franc to 1.5390 francs.

The dollar also fell against the guilder, Belgian franc and lire, while against the yen it edged up 15 points to 241.75 yen. Sterling climbed 15 points to \$1.9503.

**Smaller Banks Benefit Most
From Federal Reserve System**

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Small banks get proportionately greater benefits than large banks from membership in the Federal Reserve System, according to a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The study comes at a time when increasing numbers of banks are giving up their Fed memberships. Last month, for example, First Commercial Bank Inc., Albany, N.Y., said three of its subsidiary banks will withdraw from the Fed. And yesterday Mercantile Bancorporation Inc., St. Louis, said at least three of its banks would pull out.

As Fed members, banks must set aside reserves equal to a percentage of their customers' deposits. In return for their noninterest-bearing reserves, the banks get special services from the Fed including check pro-

cessing and securities safekeeping and transfers.

"These services have monetary value," the New York Fed said, which can be translated into an implicit interest-rate return on the idle required reserves. The study found that the return on reserves amounted to 0.3 per cent for banks with domestic deposits exceeding \$2 billion.

The rate of return for medium-sized banks, those with deposits of \$100 million to \$2 billion, was put at 0.26 per cent. Smaller banks with less than \$100 million in deposits had a 0.23-per-cent return.

According to the study, a sampling of activities of 44 banks over a 10-day period, smaller banks used Fed services more frequently per dollar of deposits than large banks. In addition, under Fed rules, reserve requirements are lower for smaller banks.

The Fed study further showed the cost value of the services provided amounted to 1.4 per cent of pretax net income of large banks, 4.3 per cent for medium-sized banks, and 5.6 per cent for small banks.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Can				Gulf States Utilities			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976		Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	889.9	705.2		Revenue	144.4	118.2	
Profits	25.9	20.7		Profits	15.4	14.4	
Per Share	1.30	1.03		Per Share	0.39	0.40	
Year				Year			
Revenue	3,440.0	2,990.0		Revenue	587.8	447.7	
Profits	108.6	96.1		Profits	65.7	55.4	
Per Share	5.48	4.81		Per Share	1.60	1.54	
Castle & Cooke				NL Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976		Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	328.5	287.9		Revenue	408.8	363.4	
Profits	11.4	6.5		Profits	17.3	18.3	
Per Share	0.55	0.31		Per Share	0.51	0.59	
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,020.0	860.3		Revenue	1,690.0	1,450.0	
Profits	41.5	37.9		Profits	68.4	79.1	
Per Share	2.15	1.82		Per Share	2.08	2.36	
Continental OH				Pamhandle Eastern			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976		Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,500.0	2,200.0		Revenue	319.0	283.0	
Profits	81.9	96.0		Profits	29.0	23.0	
Per Share	0.77	0.89		Per Share	1.63	1.31	
Year				Year			
Revenue	8,100.0	8,400.0		Revenue	1,210.0	825.0	
Profits	380.6	458.2		Profits	106.0	88.0	
Per Share	3.55	4.24		Per Share	6.06	5.58	
Duke Power				St. Paul Companies			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976		Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	330.2	285.5		Revenue	347.7	329.5	
Profits	30.5	24.3		Profits	35.2	27.4	
Per Share	0.60	0.59		Per Share	1.68	1.81	
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,360.0	1,110.9		Revenue	1,410.0	1,270.0	
Profits	153.5	138.7		Profits	134.3	85.9	
Per Share	2.41	2.40		Per Share	6.40	4.24	
Brunswick				U.S. Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976		Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	256.7	228.7		Revenue	320.0	308.5	
Profits	9.9	10.6		Profits	10.0	2.4	
Per Share	0.47	0.56		Per Share	0.29	0.05	
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,000.0	914.9		Revenue	1,300.0	1,300.0	
Profits	37.7	41.7		Profits	43.0	28.0	
Per Share	1.87	2.21		Per Share	1.25	0.76	

Airbus May Be About to Crack U.S. Market

By Linda Grant

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2.—Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft manufacturing consortium, is on the verge of cracking the U.S. aircraft market with a combination of three deals that could total \$1 billion by the end of 1978.

In the process, the French-West German-Spanish combine is raising a new threat to Lockheed Corp., which only recently emerged in relatively good health from its serious financial and business ailments of the early 1970s.

Success by the Europeans would cut Lockheed off from what would otherwise be significant potential customers for its L-1011 wide-bodied jetliner. And, in the view of some industry analysts, it would raise questions about the Burbank, Calif., company's future in the commercial aircraft business.

The drive by the Europeans has three immediate targets:

• Pacific Southwest Airlines of San Diego, the nation's biggest intrastate airline. The Los Angeles Times learned that PSA is negotiating final terms of a transaction to purchase three A-300 Airbus jetliners from the European concern.

• Allegheny Airlines of Washington, D.C., a big local-service line. Allegheny announced last week that it planned to acquire two A-300s if the Civil Aeronautics Board approves its application for a new low-fare service between Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver.

• Eastern Air Lines of New York. This is the most critical element of the Europeans' three-pronged drive. It involves a massive package under which Eastern would buy 33 of the A-300s for \$800 million.

Depends on Eastern

Both PSA and Allegheny have made their proposed purchases contingent on successful conclusion of the sale to Eastern. They believe that Airbus Industrie's ability to service and maintain the aircraft in the United States depends on its winning a stable contract, which the Eastern deal would represent.

Conclusion of that deal, it now appears, could be reached soon. According to industry sources, the A-300 is passing a trial run in which Eastern has been using four of the craft on its New York-Florida run. The remaining

issues include such questions as financing terms.

The A-300, which is flown by 11 airlines around the world, offers the same technology as U.S. wide bodies, the L-1011, the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 and the Boeing 747. But it carries fewer passengers (about 335 rather than 500), is designed for medium-range rather than long hauls and is suited to high-density markets such as San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Because its thrust is delivered by two engines, as opposed to three or four for competitors, it cuts fuel consumption by as much as 25 per cent and is quieter.

If Airbus succeeds in landing the Eastern, PSA and Allegheny orders, it will represent the first significant breakthrough into world markets by European commercial-aircraft manufacturers.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas have held a near-monopoly on commercial plane sales, with market shares of 55 per cent and

35 per cent, respectively. Lockheed, Airbus and a few small European manufacturers have split the remaining 10 per cent.

But the emergence of a vigorous new competitor could throw that market into disarray. Some U.S. aerospace executives believe the world can support only three manufacturers in the high-risk, capital-hungry business of commercial aircraft. If one must be displaced, Lockheed appears the most vulnerable.

McDonnell Douglas also may feel the impact of a vital new competitor. PSA has been weighing the merits of the A-300 against those of a new, stretched version of the DC-9, designated the Dash 80.

Would Hit Lockheed

If Eastern and PSA reach agreement with Airbus, Lockheed undoubtedly would feel the impact. Both airlines are talking with Airbus officials about help in selling or leasing the L-1011 TriStars they now own, should

they go through with an A-300 acquisition.

Eastern wants to sell 10 of its 29 L-1011s, the equivalent of a full year's production for Lockheed. Eastern's used planes probably would compete with new TriStars at a time when Lockheed is trying to market a new version of the plane, the Dash 500 model. Though the TriStar has proved reliable, it is too large for many of Eastern's high-density, medium-range hauls.

PSA would like to sell two TriStars it acquired in 1974. The airline used them for only six months and when they proved uneconomical, retired them to the Arizona desert. Leases on the aircraft cost PSA \$4 million annually.

A PSA spokesman said that "we are not near to signing a contract with Airbus," but industry sources point out that aircraft transactions are usually carried out to stages that include first a letter of intent, then a contract.

Los Angeles Times.

Renewed Buying Supports Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (DIT).—Strength in transportation issues and takeover situations stirred enough buying interest in Wall Street today to help the stock market score a modest advance in busy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.04 points at 775.38. It was ahead 3.29 points at 3 p.m.

Some 880 issues gained with about 505 lower, gainers led by 3-to-1 in early trading. Volume totaled 22.05 million shares, up from 22.24 million yesterday.

Also helping the market, analysts said, were strong January sales reported by most of the nation's major retail chains.

Some hesitation developed in the final hour ahead of the weekly Federal Reserve report on money supply.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board of New York said basic money supply rose \$700 million in the latest statement week and the broader measure advanced \$1.2 billion.

The analysts, however, were not ready to predict that the market has cut the corner and is ready for a sustained climb.

"What we still fail to see is anything resembling aggressive buying beyond the takeover or special situation stocks," commented

Newton Zinder, analyst at E. F. Hutton & Co.

Investors remain concerned about the declining dollar abroad and the cloudy outlook for future corporate taxes, the analysts said.

Among transportation issues

attracting bids, Chessie System rose 1 5/8 to 35 1/4, Norfolk & Western 7/8 to 27 3/8, Burlington Northern 1/2 to 40 1/4 and Union Pacific 1/2 to 44.

Joe Schmitt continued to be the center of takeover speculation. The stock, which topped today's activities list, jumped 1 3/8 to 15 3/8, in spite of a fourth quarter loss.

Actively traded American Motors was unchanged at 4 1/4. The company said yesterday it would consider a combination or merger with another company if the right offer came along.

Bausch & Lomb, the most prominent percentage gainer on the Big Board, soared 5 3/8 to 53 1/2, while Mark Controls, the top percentage loser, dropped 2 1/8 to 14 3/8.

Among major retailers, K-Mart, reporting a 17.6 per cent rise in January sales, picked up 1/8 to 25 and J.C. Penney was steady at 33 5/8 after reporting a 12A per cent jump in its sales.

Schering-plough was a prominent loser, down 3 3/4 to 12 1/2. The company posted its lowest fourth quarter earnings.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.23 to 122.80.

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE FEB. 2	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/R	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74, '75, '76	SHRS.— OUTST.— ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	380.28 - 237	318	315 - 309.50	6	5.1	89.14 - 83.80 - 85.63c	14,774	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 640 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	417 - 775	340	355 - 345	11	4.2	50.73 - 25.92 - 28.34c	680	1st 9 months '77 group turnover = 2,251 MF vs. 1,249 MF (+59%).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	832 - 351.50	322	345 - 330	16	7.8	26.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,322	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 9,626 MF vs. 8,662 MF (+11%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	135	139.90 - 136	18	8.6	16.94 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie. Maritime sales 9 months '77 = 476 MF (+31% vs. 9 mos. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 01.50	85	91 - 86	3	0.7	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,672	New contract: bond issue of 60 MF. Expect to pay same divd. (Fr. 748).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 84	104.50	104.50 - 103.10	7	7.8	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.68c	5,799	New CCP branch opening in Beirut at Gattifer Center.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	78.18	78.10 - 78	9	8.3	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From Nov. '76 to Nov. '77, C.I.C. customer deposits increased by 18.4%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	90 - 50	80.50	54.50 - 54	—	15.8	28.13 - 9.68 - 5.56c	3,684	Cynosol Loire Entreprises-Unicafé (Iw. Coatl) accord: 5 coffee plants.
EURAFRANCE	Holdings	190 - 124	147	149 - 145	3	7.5	— - 35.50 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. '76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.69 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+64%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	412 - 296	246	265 - 250.18	4	5.4	23.82 - 29.27 - 73.11c	1,545	'77 group consol. results (with Paris-Thénac/Cibao) will exceed '76.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 - 165	178	180 - 178	6	3.8	— - 26.94 - 30.81c	2,806	'76-'77 group consolidated turnover = 1,624 MF vs. 1,426 MF for '75-'76.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 53.50	50.10	52.40 - 51.50	2	6.9	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	Peugeot's 1st sem. '77 turnover = 799 MF vs. 592 MF, 1st sem. '76).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	451.50 - 268	320	336 - 325	25	2.6	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,139	Consol. turnover first 9 mos. '77 = 1,824 MF vs. 866 MF in '76 (+105%).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 15.50	15.15	16.38 - 15.15	9	9.9	8.10 - 8.29 - 1.72	12,282	'1977 net results to all least affiliates of 1976 (22 MF).
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min.	91 - 62.18	65	69.95 - 67.18	11	7.7	9.50 - 4.30 - 6.90c	25,491	Two new group plants inaugurated at Alphen (Livry Coast).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	323.50 - 201	250	272 - 259	2	4.8	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	Expected '77 consol. turnover (excludes) to attain some FF. 42 bln. (+20%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.80 - 56.40	54	57.50 - 54	—	11.1	— - - - -	5,450	For 1st semester '777 amount of crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.
REDOUTE	Mail order	628 - 470	478.50	484 - 480.10	10	3.7	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	Group Consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 30 '77) = some 2,400 MF (+11.7%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 - 50	50.18	52.40 - 51	8	11.9	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	16,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 337.40	354	353.40 - 343.50	—	7.0	(not relevant)	22,572	Robeco Interfin divided up from Feb. 7-20 to Feb. 21.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1550	1605 - 1585	18	1.7	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	266	'77 ski production = 1,600,000 pairs (up 50%), '78 to attain 1,900,000 pairs.

(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

Continued on next page.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

12 Month - Stock High Low Div in 3 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
99%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%
12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%
22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%
32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%
42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%
52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%
62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%
72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%
82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%
92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	101%
102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%	109%	110%	111%
112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%	119%	120%	121%
122%	123%	124%	125%	126%	127%	128%	129%	130%	131%
132%	133%	134%	135%	136%	137%	138%	139%	140%	141%
142%	143%	144%	145%	146%	147%	148%	149%	150%	151%
152%	153%	154%	155%	156%	157%	158%	159%	160%	161%
162%	163%	164%	165%	166%	167%	168%	169%	170%	171%
172%	173%	174%	175%	176%	177%	178%	179%	180%	181%
182%	183%	184%	185%	186%	187%	188%	189%	190%	191%
192%	193%	194%	195%	196%	197%	198%	199%	200%	201%
202%	203%	204%	205%	206%	207%	208%	209%	210%	211%
212%	213%	214%	215%	216%	217%	218%	219%	220%	221%
222%	223%	224%	225%	226%	227%	228%	229%	230%	231%
232%	233%	234%	235%	236%	237%	238%	239%	240%	241%
242%	243%	244%	245%	246%	247%	248%	249%	250%	251%
252%	253%	254%	255%	256%	257%	258%	259%	260%	261%
262%	263%	264%	265%	266%	267%	268%	269%	270%	271%
272%	273%	274%	275%	276%	277%	278%	279%	280%	281%
282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%	289%	290%	291%
292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%	299%	300%	301%
302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%	309%	310%	311%
312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%	319%	320%	321%
322%	323%	324%	325%	326%	327%	328%	329%	330%	331%
332%	333%	334%	335%	336%	337%	338%	339%	340%	341%
342%	343%	344%	345%	346%	347%	348%	349%	350%	351%
352%	353%	354%	355%	356%	357%	358%	359%	360%	361%
362%	363%	364%	365%	366%	367%	368%	369%	370%	371%
372%	373%	374%	375%	376%	377%	378%	379%	380%	381%
382%	383%	384%	385%	386%	387%	388%	389%	390%	391%
392%	393%	394%	395%	396%	397%	398%	399%	400%	401%
402%	403%	404%	405%	406%	407%	408%	409%	410%	411%
412%	413%	414%	415%	416%	417%	418%	419%	420%	421%
422%	423%	424%	425%	426%	427%	428%	429%	430%	431%
432%	433%	434%	435%	436%	437%	438%	439%	440%	441%
442%	443%	444%	445%	446%	447%	448%	449%	450%	451%
452%	453%	454%	455%	456%	457%	458%	459%	460%	461%
462%	463%	464%	465%	466%	467%	468%	469%	470%	471%
47									

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Austria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Berlin (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Bulgaria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Ceylon (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Czechoslovak (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Dubai (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air).....	495.00	247.50	123.00
Finland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
France (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Germany (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Hungary (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
India (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iran (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ireland (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Ireland (air).....	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Japan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Korea (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Kuwait (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air).....	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg (air).....	4,600.00	2,025.00	1,225.00
Malaysia (air).....	155.00	77.50	41.00
Malta (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Malta (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Mexico (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Nepal (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
New Zealand (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Norway (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Pakistan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Portugal (air).....	195.00	97.50	51.00
Romania (air).....	4,600.00	2,025.00	1,225.00
Romania (air).....	118.00	59.00	32.00
Saudi Arabia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Singapore (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
S. America (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Switzerland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sri Lanka (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Taiwan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Thailand (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Tunisia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Turkey (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.A.R. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.A. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Vietnam (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Yugoslavia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Zaire (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00

هكذا أمضى الليل

عبدالله بن عبد الله

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 1977

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34 Moorgate
Panamá City
Avenida Balboa and
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4 Shenton Way
Tokyo
Kokusai Bldg.,
Merunouchi
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**Associated Financial
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Australia,
Cayman Islands,
Colombia, Costa Rica,
France, Ireland, Italy,
Japan, Lebanon,
Philippines,
Turkey and Venezuela.

**MARINE
MIDLAND
BANKS, INC.**
140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
10015 and One Marine Midland
Center, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240.
318 Offices in 212 New York State
Communities.

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Feb. 2, 1978

	Today		Previous	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Super wire bars:				
12 months	619.50	620.50	627.50	628
6 months	632.50	633.50	641	641
Wholes: spot	616	611	617	618
12 months	623	623.50	630.50	631
6 months	6340	6350	6360	6370
Wholes: spot	6305	6210	6190	6200
12 months	306.50	307.50	310.50	312
6 months	312.50	313.50	317.50	318
Wholes: spot	242.50	243.50	246	249
12 months	250.50	251	253	254
6 months	251.50	251.50	254.50	255
Wholes: spot				

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Feb. 2, 1978

Year	High	Low	Close (B&A-adj)	Previous (Close)
1924-48	118		111.0-111.50	112.30-119
1949-52	122.10	121.10	121.40-121.50	121.50-122
1953-54	122.25	122.00	122.00-122.65	122.00-122
1955-56	122.50	122.00	122.00-122.50	122.10-122
1957-58	123.75	122	122.50-122	122.65-129
1959-60	123.25	121.50	121.50-122	122.50-129
1961-62	124.00	123.00	123.00-124	124-125
1963-64 30 Yrs.				
1965-66	125.50	124.50	124.75-125	124-125
1967-68 30 Yrs.				
1969-70	125.50	125.50	125.50-126	125.50-127
1971-72	126.40	126.10	126.00-126	126-127
1973-74	126.15	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1975-76	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1977-78	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1979-80	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1981-82	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1983-84	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1985-86	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1987-88	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1989-90	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1991-92	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1993-94	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1995-96	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1997-98	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
1999-00	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2001-02	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2003-04	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2005-06	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2007-08	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2009-10	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2011-12	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2013-14	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2015-16	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2017-18	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2019-20	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2021-22	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2023-24	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2025-26	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2027-28	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2029-30	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2031-32	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2033-34	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2035-36	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2037-38	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2039-40	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2041-42	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2043-44	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2045-46	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2047-48	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2049-50	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2051-52	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2053-54	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2055-56	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126
2057-58	126.10	125.85	125.85-126	126-126

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close (1992-Adjusted)	Chg.
PEAR				
	1,890	1,874	1,890-892	+
	1,728	1,710	1,714-178	+
			1,704-121	+
	1,328	1,345	1,345-350	+
	1,774	1,783	1,783-175	+
			1,743-180	+
			1,238-140	+
			1,220-269	+
lots of 30 trps.			1,220-269	+
FOGA				
	1,450	1,435	1,435-145	+
	1,445	1,430	1,435-144	+
			1,435-145	Unk
			1,380	+
			1,380	+
lots of 30 trps.			1,380	+

US \$ 20,000,000

Five year floating rate loan

jointly and severally, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

ADELA COMPANY DE INVERSIONES

INFANTIA DE IN

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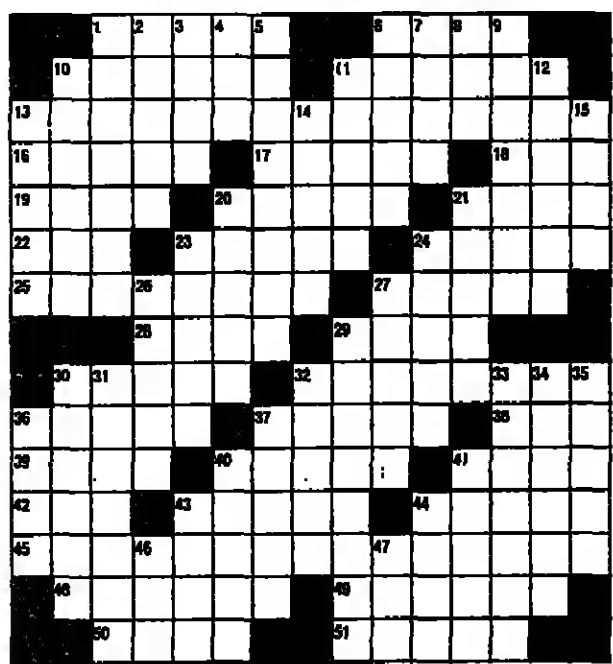
KUWAIT PACIFIC FINANCE

KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.

December 1977

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Lou or dupe
6 Anapests, dactyls, etc.
10 Bird named for the peevish cry
11 Daimon athlete
12 Reference work
16 Siphon from Italy
17 Irene from Greece
18 Offspring
19 "An apple"
20 Gary in London
21 Drove
22 Healer to find
24 Use a camera
25 Receives approval, as a job
27 Zoo beast
28 Misheard
29 Famed couturier
30 Infatuation
32 Invaluable
34 Sound from Seattle
37 Hardwood trees
- DOWN**
- 1 Close friend
2 Indicate
3 Browning's "Calvary"
4 French possessive
5 Spiced up
6 Kind of point or cut
7 Kid's mothers
8 Wane
9 Diana
10 Barrymore's "Too Much"
11 Dido
12 "Hey, there!"
13 Metallic sound
14 Rod of tonsils
15 Grammy, e.g.
16 "Bolshevik" man
17 Fix eggs
18 "Thessalonians"
19 Man
20 Mail units
21 Buffalo hockey pro
22 Chicago
23 Philippine
24 Prepare to pour
25 Rainy season in India
26 Train stop
27 View
28 Scornful
29 Abolished
30 "Sic"
31 Course tomato
32 Sculpted work
33 Columbus
34 Motorist's machine
35 Wane
36 With: Prefix
37 Neighbor of Thailand
38 Nursery word
39 Lettuce

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	14	Clear	60-70
ALBANY	15	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	16	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	17	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	18	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	20	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	22	Clear	60-70
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ALBUQUERQUE	39	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	40	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	41	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	42	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	43	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	44	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	45	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	46	Clear	60-70
ALBUQUERQUE	47	Clear	60-70

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE

BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

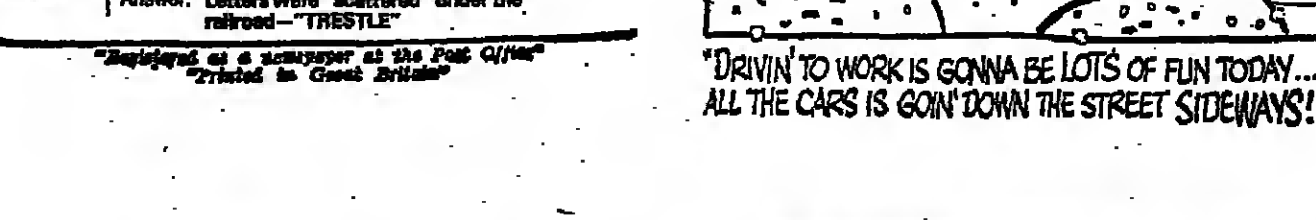
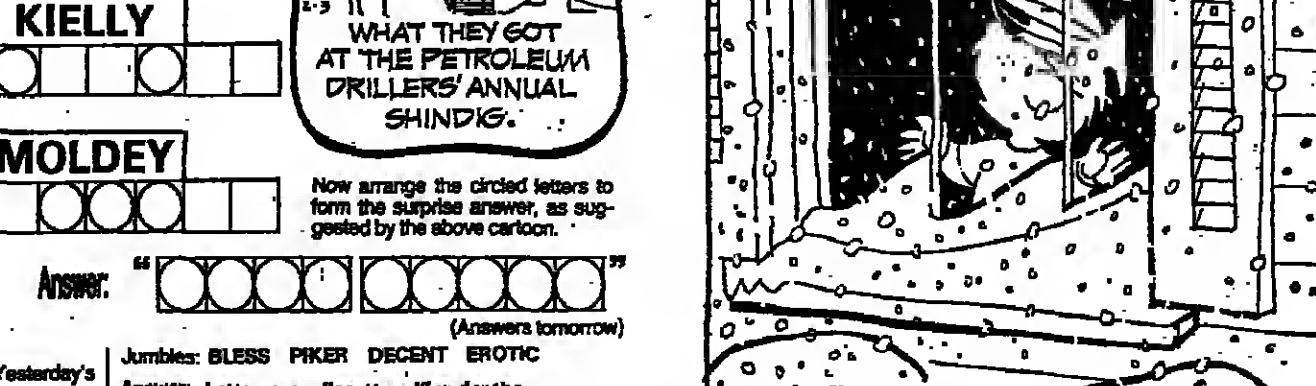
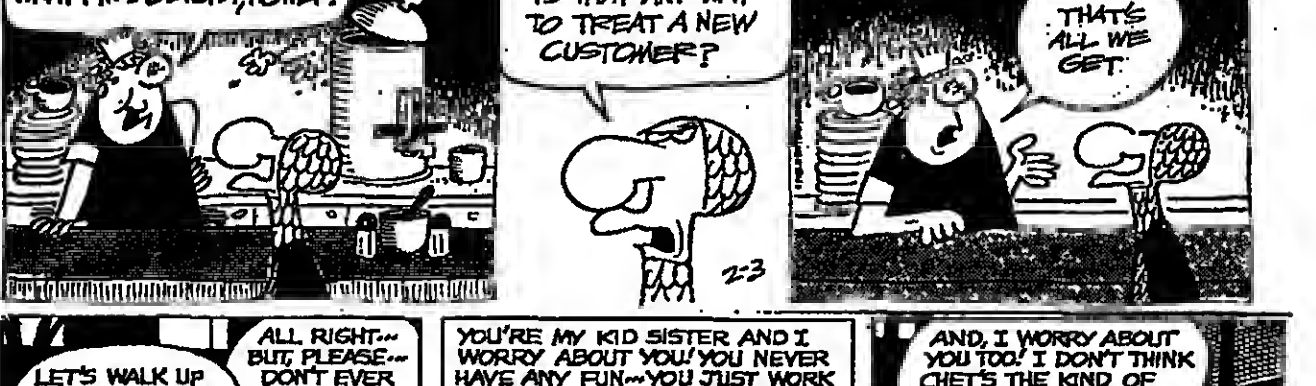
WIZARD

M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ANNE SEXTON

A Self-Portrait in Letters

Edited by Linda Gray Sexton and Lois Ames. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 433 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS IT UNFAIR to speculate that the wide popular appeal of Anne Sexton's poetry is partly extra-aesthetic—the result of a fascination with the author's desperate existence, which is always linked at her dramatic, so long as readers are attracted to the poems and not their creator. But there can be little doubt that the appeal of "Anne Sexton: A Self-Portrait in Letters" is extraordinary. For if you take away the framework provided by Linda Gray Sexton, the late poet's oldest daughter and literary executor, and Lois Ames, her official biographer, you have a disappointingly little left over.

Take away the running account of Anne Sexton's too brief and unhappy life—the notes that appear between the letters, describing her rebellious childhood, her many blackouts, breakdowns, and suicide attempts, her divorce, and her eventual death—and, except for half-a-dozen letters or so, you would scarcely know that this is a woman forever on the brink of insanity. There is almost no correlation between what Miss Sexton was living through during any given period of her life, and what she expresses in her letters—which is presumably why a running narrative was necessary in the first place.

Worse, one or two of the editors' observations remain altogether inexplicable. For instance, while they say that the death in July, 1954, of her 86-year-old grandmother "was a blow from which Anne never recovered," they don't, in the least attempt to explain why this was so, nor can one get a clue from the few casual references to "Nana" that appear in Miss Sexton's correspondence.

In fact, the relationship between Miss Sexton's actual state of mind and the mood of her letters is, if anything, an inverse one. There is, midway through the volume, a rather dramatic change in the tone of the letters, from hysterical flightiness to determined sobriety, from extreme subjectivity to cool objectivity. It is as if the author were at last growing up and taking a grip on herself. Yet the real explanation for this change, appears in the editors' narrative: The drug Thorazine had been developed and made available, and Miss Sexton's condition had become so serious as to warrant her being put on it full time.

None of this would matter particularly if the letters contained some other redeeming merit—if, in her correspondence with other poets, she discussed the substance of her own work or theirs; or if in her letters written home while she was traveling abroad on a literary

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscot

Small straws in the wind will sometimes induce an expert to abandon a normal line of play. A fine example is the diagrammed deal.

For those who open four-card major suits, one heart is certainly the best choice with the South hand. The opener can rebid diamonds if necessary, and rely on his partner to show spades if he has them. North's jump to three hearts was invitational, and South continued to game.

The normal lead for West would be a diamond, but he chose a trump, a straw in the wind for the declarer. The passive trump lead suggested a reluctance to lead the other suits, so South

was inclined to place West with the spade ace. He was in luck. My led a low spade and ducked instead of putting up the king. West led his remaining trump and South repeated his proceeds by leading a spade and ducking. When East played low for the second time, South was sure the spade ace was on his left. The urge to put up the ace of the first or second round of trumps would be too much for a most any East player.

West won with the spade ace and shifted to a diamond. It was ducked to East, who with the king and returned I last trump. South won in hand and ruffed a spade, ending West's ace and ending this position:

Now South led a club to the ace and cashed his two major suit winners and West was squeezed in the minor suits.

West led the heart seven.

North

West

East

South

North

West

East

South

North

West

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